Vot. XXXI No. 9,618.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1872.

ALBANY.

THE STATE-PRINTING RING.

THE PLANS OF THE COMMITTEE—THE WAYS
AND MEANS OF THE ROBBERS—ILLEGAL
LEGISLATION IN PRINTING. LEGISLATION IN PRINTING AFFAIRS-THE TRICKS OF THE TRADE—THE LATITUDE LEFT TO THE CLERKS—SENATE DISCUSSION ON THE PRINTING. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The Senate Special Investigating Committee will meet to morrow evening to take-evidence on the charges made against Mr. Terwilliger. The meetings will be public, and it is promised that the investigation will be thorough. Mr. Gracle will be the first witness called, and the books of Weed, Parsons &

Co. will be produced-that is, if it lies in the power of

the Committee to get at them. Since the matter of the public printing began to be settated, several important facts have come to light, of which the following is a brief summary: Two separate contracts are made by the State, one for the printing of Legislative documents, and the other for printing for the departments. The contract for the Legislative print ing was given to The Argus Company in 1868, at \$58,000, and extended for three years by a three-line clause in the Supply bill of 1870. The extension is a manifest violation of the law of 1846, which requires the Controlle cretary of State to advertise for proposals and sward the work to the lowest bidder once in every two years. At any rate, whether legal or illegal, the exten sion of the contract with The Argus Company was ac complished by a trick. Weed, Parsons & Co. have the And now a few words in regard to the contract itself

A resolution is introduced for the publication, say, of 100 copies of a report on the State library, for the use of the Legislature, and 200 copies for the use of the Regenta of the University. The first 200 are covered by the contract, while the other 200 are a separate job, for which the State pays as independent work. Again, if the resc providing that the printing be done under the direction f the clerk of either House, the clerk is at liberty to take it where he can get the best terms for himself. No imputation is intended to be put on any clerk, but there have been clerks of the Legislature who were not above accepting commissions in return for their is for the use of members of the Legislature-probably by the State to do its printing. Mr. Parsons has shown that the public printing is so profitable that prefers to pay commissions of 20 and 25 cent rather than surrender a small proportion of it. In his testimony before the Insurance Investigating Committee, yesterday, Mr. Porsons said that The Argus had an interest of one-half in the printing of the insurance reports. In short, there is a thorough comcharged for double composition. If matters cannot be managed better than they have been, the State will

A discussion in the Senute this morning illustrates the to the public expenditure for printing. Mr. Bowen had pies of the report of the Trustees of the State Library for the use of the Trustees, with a pending amendmen Benedict saw no reason for snubbing the Trustees by re fusing to pass this resolution as first offered. Mr Bowen explained that the only printing falling Mr. Madden asked under what rule t extra work was printed as agreed upon. Mr Woodin had certain information that all printing not ordered in express terms for the use of the Legislature was done at an extra cost to the State, Mr. Murphy on the surface. In former years, printing had been done literary men throughout the world. Legislative cided in some way what extra printing was to cost h legislative. Mr. Woodin said that contract was for work present contract was a hardship the State would cheer contract was at first for only a year, and had since been

THE LEGISLATURE.

SLOVENLY LEGISLATION-THE ELEVATED RAIL WAY AGAIN - BANKING REGULATIONS -MURDER ACT-MORE STREET-RAILROAD PROJECTS-THE TAMMANY ROBBERIES.

IFROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNI.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—In replying to the resolution of impairy in regard to the fraudulent manipulatio of bills after they had passed the Legislature, the Gov ernor took advantage of the secasion to lecture the Assembly on the evils of hasty and immature legislation The Governor certainly has great advantages of posi-tion, since four out of the sixteen bills which have passed into his hands this session have been greesly defective. His objections to the Board of Audit bill were noticed yesterday. This morning the bill to provide for the officers and supernumeraries of the Legislature was recalled from the Executive desk to avoid a veto. The objection is found in the clause re lating to special committees of investigation, which con fers such sweeping powers on the Chairmen of Con mittees that the Governor refuses to sanction it. A bill to confirm the acts of Harrison Clute, a Superintendent of the Poor in the county of Schenectady, elected to that office illegally, was the subject of the first veto of the session. In a disquisition of considerable length the Governor pours several broadsides into the bill, main taining that it is one which ought not to be suffered to exist. Another local bill of minor importance was recalled from the Executive Chamber to save a veto, by a con current resolution and respectful message of the tw

Mr. Mackay succeeded in getting through a resolution relation to the unfortunate Greenwich-st. Elevated Rail road. The resolution calls on the Commissioners appointed under the act of incorporation to report to the Assembly within 30 days who are the present owners of the franchise, the cost of the works already built, and other particulars. The Clerk was directed to forward a copy of the resolution to John H. Morris at No. 42 West Fifty-first-st., New York, who is the Secretary of the Cor

In the Senate, a vast number of petitions were presented against legislative interference with the Eric Railroad, and in favor of the Pneumatic Tube Railroad. Mr. Weisman's uill to incorporate the Rapid Transit Company in the City of New-York does not designate any route or plan, but provides for a commission of seven eminent engineers, who shall determine both plan and route. The engineers are not named in the bill, but a blank is left, so that they can be filled in. The capital is to be \$15,000,000. Mr. Robertson's bill to repeal the act authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to survey and lay out roads in Westchester and New-York, applies to the town of Westchester only, the people of that town having unammously asked to be

Mr. Eaker's bill relating to Lunatic Asylums prohibits any private asylum, person, company, or association from receiving as patient any person alleged to be : lumatic. All such persons must be sent to a State institu tion. Mr. Winslow's bill relating to banking provide that any number of persons may do a banking business under the laws of this State, provided they have a paid up capital of \$50,000, in any village of 3,000 inhabit. In excess of that population, the capital must be at least

thorizes the jury, with the concurrence of the Judge, to return a verdict of murder in the second degree when

return a verdict of murder in the second degree when the person is indicted for murder. It also abelishes haufing as the pennity for arson, and provides a punishment of not less than ten years' imprisonment.

Mr. D. P. Woods's bill relative to the Mechanics' Lieu Law seeks to consolidate the several local acts into one general act. Mr. Madden's bill to authorize the transportation of passengers in New-York, authorizes the construction of a double-track surface-road from the west end of Twenty-thordest, through Twenty-sixthest, through Twenty-sixthest, through Twenty-sixthest, through Twenty-sixthest, through Twenty-sixthest, through Twenty-sixthest, and through Thirts-fourth-st, to

the East River. This bill is favored by Mr. Cary, who on several previous occasions promoted the cross-town reads. Mr. Tiemann introduced a resolution calling upon the Controller of the City of New-York to report the cost of the Court-House in the Ninth Judicial District, to whom the money was paid, and for what purposes. This is the Harry Genet job at Harlem. Also, to report the cost of the New Court-House building, furniture, and everthing connected with it, to whom the money was paid, and upon whose order. Also, the amount of the real estate taxed, and the amount exempted, and where the exempt property is located, and for what purposes used. Also, the donations of money or real estate made to benevolent or charitable institutions, and the character or purposes of such institutions. The answers to these resolutions must be received before there will be any further action on bills relating to the Government of the city. The bill of Mr. Tiemann for another railroad in New-York was introduced in the Assembly last week, it provides for a roundabout road along the docks; for 30 piers; for warehouse privileges, and for the Arcade Railroad, through Broadway and the Fourth-ave, to and across the Harlem River.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

SENATE ALBANY, Jan. 31, 1872. Bills were introduced to regulate elections n the City of Brooklyn; to amend the Mechanics' Lien law-(it seeks to consolidate the several acts now in existence); to authorize any number of persons to carry on a banking business, and prescribing the necessary amount of capital; allowing a court and jury to find a verdict of murder in the second degree where the person is charged with murder, and reducing arson to murder in the second degree, punishable with imprisonment for not less than 10 years; to authorize a horse-rallroad from the west end of Twenty-third-st. to the east end of Thirty-fourth-st.; to repeal a portion of the act authorizing the New-York Commissioners of Parks to survey and lay out reads in Westchester County; to prevent any person being confined in a private lunatic asylum; for a sub-surface railroad in New-York, the route to be determined by seven eminent engineers not named in the bill; and for an elevated railroad around New-York, and an arcade road through Broadway, Union-square and Fourth-ave., to and across Harlem River, the City to give the right of way and to take pay in stock.

Mr. TEMANN introduced a series of resolutions, calling on the Controller of New-York to report, first, the cost of the new Court-House in the Ninth Judicial District, to whom the money was paid, and what for; second, the cost of the new Court-House; third, the real estate taxed and exempt, and where the latter is located, and for what purposes; and, fourth, donations of money or real estate to charitable and religious institutions. Adopted.

A BLOW AT SHERRIEF BRENNAN'S BOARDING-HOUSE.

In Committee of the Whole the Senate considered and ordered to a third reading the bill to limit the confinement of witnesses in criminal cases to 15 days; also, person is charged with murder, and reducing arson to ed to a third reading the bill to limit the confin ment of witnesses in criminal cases to 15 days; also Senator Roberton's bill authorizing any tax-payer to prosecut any official for malfeasance. Adjourned.

The bills providing for the establishment of free public libraries in towns, villages, and cities; re quiring all Judges and Justices to settle, sign, and scal bills of exceptions in criminal cases after the close o their terms of office; and legalizing the acts of Notaries Public, as such, done in counties where they do not re

ANOTHER MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

The Governor, in response to a resolution of the Hou calling on him for information as to whether bills had ever

The Governor, in response to a resolution of the House calling on him for information as to whether bills had ever been brought to him to sign which contained clauses never passed upon by the Legislature, and which he refused to sign, submitted a detailed statement of several instances of the kind. He also urged more careful legislation, stating that his duty will make him refuse his signature to bills which should be passed unless this is done. On motion of Mr. Fields, the message was referred to the Committee on Joint Rules.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVERTY.

Mr. HAWKINS moved that the use of the Assembly Chamber be granted to the Committee of Seventy to meet the Senate and Assembly, and discuss reform measures for New-York. He stated that arrangements had been made to hold the meeting that night.

Mr. JACOBS raised the point of order, that the House would meet that night and the resolution could not be entertained. The Chair ruled that the point of order was well taken, but suggested that a motion be made to reconsider the order for session.

Mr. Fort moved to reconsider, but the privilege to make that motion required unanimous consent.

Mr. JACOBS objected, saying that the Legislature should not be interfered with, and the meeting could be held some other might. The matter then dropped, and the passage of bills was resumed.

The Governor, by his private Secretary, returned the bill to legalize the acts of Harrison Clute as Superintendent of the Poor of Schenectady County, without his approval. The Governor says Clute had been flegally elected, and the object of the bill would be to make an illegal election legal. The passage of such a law would set a dangerous precedent. Tabled.

In pursuance of a resolution of the House, the Governor eturned the bill fixing the number and compensation of employes of the Legislatare, for amendment. The bill was amended and passed.

Mr. Loughran introduced a bill to charter the City of Kingston.

Kingston.

A large number of petitions were presented asking for a reduced rate of ferriage between New-York and the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

After the introduction of a number of unimportant bills, the Assembly adjourned.

RAPID TRANSIT.

SCHEMES BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE-THE PNEU TUBE PROJECT-DISCUSSION BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The two Railroad mittees held a joint session this evening, to hear the ad ocates of the various schemes for rapid transit in New York. Mr. Gilbert spoke in favor of the Gilbert improved road could be built in less time, at less expense, and with less interference with the streets, than any other The plan of the road embraces two pneumatic tubes elevated on iron arches above the enter of the street. The route is through Chatham-st. the Bowery, and Third-ave., from the City Hall to the second-st, in a year and a half, and to Harlem in two years and a half. Mr. Gilbert made a favorable impression. Mr. Church then advocated his double areade, to be built at the expense of the city through West Broad way, South Fifth-ave., Sixth-ave., and the Ninth-ave., o me side, and on the route of the Harlem Railroad and ers have appointed another meeting for to-morrow when Mr. Gardner will present his warehouse and ra way project-the only thing that can save New-York The workingmen's charges against the new Capitol Con missioners do not promise much. The Ways and Mean committee of the Assembly gave them a further hearing

THE TWEED TRIAL.

HIS CASE NOT TO COME ON UNTIL MARCH-HI SEAT IN THE SENATE FREE TO HIM.

ALBANY, Jan. 31 .- In the Supreme Circuit Court, to-day, Lyman Tiernan moved that the action of the people against Tweed and others be placed upon the calendar. It appearing that only seven days' notice was given the defendant, and the law requiring eight, Judge Learned decided against the motion, so that the cases will not be tried uptil the March term. As this practically puts the suit over until the close of the Leg islature, it is probable that Tweed will now take his

THE INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY OF CLERKS IN THE DEPARTMENT-THE LIST OF WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECU-TION ENDED-MR. MILLER DEMANDS FAIR

surance Committee this afternoon the investigation of the charges against Superintendent Miller was continued. Charles Van Benthuysen of the firm of Charles Van Benthuysen & Son was the first witness examined He said he had never made any effort to get the printing of the Insurance Department; had never been approache by anybody making any proposals on the subject, and since Mr. Miller has been Superintendent, and that was bookbinding. C. A. W. Sherman, a clerk in the Depart ment, was examined, and testified that he was sent ou to Illinois to make an examination; he was told by Mr. Miller to charge only his expenses, which he did, amounting to \$100; the company was very well satisfied with the charge; this witness stated that he had been approached by a man named Lewis with a statement looking to his receiving a er centage for his influence in getting printing done out he told Lewis that all that was required was that the work should be well done at reasonable prices, and that he would take nothing for himself. At the conclusion of the examination of this witness, the Committee an

ed that their list of witnesses was exhausted. Mr. Miller, with much feeling, declared it unfair tha me of the insurance men of New-York, who it was alleged had charged him with defrauding them, should not e put on the stand; he said he had been standered, and t was one to him that his standerers should be brought at the stand.

Mr. Tobey of the Committee said that, in all proba-

y, a portion of their Committee would go to New.

E as soon as the bill allowing a sub-Committee was
ed, and then these men could be examined.

This work is a could give the names of all compaexamined, and they could subpens their officers and
them here by to morrow.

Tobby said it would be best to wait: that there
no use in putting these men to the expense of

coming here. Mr. Miller said he would leave it to the Committee to act as they thought best. The Committee then went into Executive session.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN. A COTTON SHIP ASHORE-RELIEF FOR DR. LIV INGSTONE.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1872. The ship City of Halifax, Capt. Elheny, which sailed from Charleston, S. C., Jan. 9, with a cargo of cotton for Liverpool, is stranded in Carnarvon Bay. She lies in an easy position, and if the weather holds fair

The thanksgiving ceremonies in St. Paul for the recovery of the Prince of Wales are announced to take place on the 27th of February.

The meeting in aid of the Livingstone expedition, held at the Mansion House, last night, at the call of the Lord Mayor, was well attended and quite successful. Subscriptions were received to the amount of £3,000. Measures were taken to complete the organization and equipment of the relief expedition and send it off at an

FRANCE.

BOILER EXPLOSION AT BORDEAUX-THE COM-MERCIAL TREATY UNDER DISCUSSION.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1872. The boiler of the British steamship Amazon which arrived at Bordeaux from Liverpool, exploded yesterday, with fatal effect. Two men were killed and

In the National Assembly, to-day, debate was begun upon the recent report from the Committee providing for the withdrawal of France from the Treaty of Commerce with England

The Syndicates of the towns of Aix, Vichy, Plombiéres and Bareges have petioned the Government for the ab-rogation of the law against public gambling, and offer 40,000,600 of francs per annum for the privilege of li censing gambling establishments at these watering

The director of the Officiat Journal, published under the control of the Commune, has been sentenced to transportation.

SPAIN.

PARTICULARS OF THE BARCELONA RIOT-TWO KILLED AND ONE WOUNDED.

MADRID, Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1872.

A dispatch from Barcelona says that stringent measures have been adopted for the prevention of further riotous disturbances. It appears that the crows who assembled on Tuesday burned the houses where the Octroi duties had been collected and fired on the troops. The latter replied with such effect that two of the rioters were killed and another of them seriously wounded. The place is now quiet, and, owing to the precautions of Reënforcements to the number of 8,000 men have sailed

BELGIUM.

STRIKE OF THE BRUSSELS CARPENTERS.

BRUSSELS, Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1872. The journeymen carpenters of this city are on strike, and the masters have closed their shops. The nen are new parading the streets. No disturbance ha

CORTINA OUT-GENERALED-MATAMOROS IN DANGER.

MATAMOROS, via New-Orleans, Jan. 31. Quiroga flanked Cortina, yesterday, and now holds ession of the country this side of Camargo, intercept telegraphed here for reënforcements, which could not be spared. Quiroga has received a reënforcement of 600 men, making his command 2,000 troops. Cortina has only 600 men. It is supposed that Quiroga will advance on Matamoros, leaving sufficient force near Camargo to pre vent Cortina from moving. The severest storm of the season now prevails, and obstructs military operations.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

CRIEF-JUSTICE M'KEAN REFUSES TO ADMIT THE MORMON MURDERERS TO BAIL.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 31 .- In the United states Court, this afternoon, Deputy Attorney High, puruant to instructions from Attorney-General Williams. elegraphed by District-Attorney Bates, moved that all the prisoners in the custody of the United States authorities in Utah be admitted to bail.

Chief Justice McKean delivered a decision, which reersal and hearty commendation prisoners charged with murder, six are held in custody in this city without expense to the Government, and five at Camp Douglas at 30 cents per day. Some of the murders were committed under circumstances of great mystery and atrocity, and some openly in the face of mankind. Were these prisoners turned loose before trial, the action would be without precedent. Besides, there are reasons which cannot be made public, why these prisoners should not be admitted to bmil—reasons which District-Attorney Bates cannot have communicated to Attorney General Williams, and to which Mr. Bates seems quite indifferent; indeed, he is known by the Court to have made in other particulars serious misstatements in regard to affairs in Utah. I am placed here to decide, under the law, all judicial questions that shall arise in this District Court. Were I now to shrink or swerve from a plain duty, it is not improbable that the irresponsible magistrate called "Judge Lynch" would assume the seat which I would thereby have proved myself unwarthy to hold. I refuse to admit the prisoners to ball. Mr. Bates urged the application for ball upon the Attorney-General ostensibly on the ground of saving expense. n this city without expense to the Government, and five

DENIAL OF THE STATEMENTS OF A RECENT LETTER FROM SALT LAKE CITY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of Dec. 19 there is a letter from this city, dated Dec. 1, which is full of falsehoods and false insinuations. Let me nail two or three of them to the counter. Your correspondent says that in the case of Maria

Louisa Clayton agt. William Clayton, Chief-Justice

McKean entertained an action for divorce, and granted the woman \$200 alimony. He alleges that Mrs. Clayton the sixth wife of the defendant; and that Judge McKean sends Hawkins, a polygamist, to prison for adultery, but grants Mrs. Clayton alimony for the same crime. Being the Clerk of the Court, I know all abou this case. Mrs. Clayton alleges in her complaint that she was married to the defendant on the 3d day of October, 1866, and has a child by him, and that the defendant has since married two other women and cohabits with them, and utterly neglects to support her and her child, so that she is obliged to go out to service. She prays for a divorce on the grounds of adultery and desertion. The defendant does not deny these allegations, but demurs to the Jurisdiction of the Court only, thereby, in law, admitting the truth of the complaint. The plaintiff's counsel came into the Court with affidavits showing that the defendant had a large property, and asked for alimony to feed and clothe the plaintiff and her child during this Winter weather and pending the litigation. Judge McKean made an order granting her \$200. There is absolutely nothing in the case to show, and the defendant's counsel did not intimate in court, that Caston had ever had any wife prior to his marriage with Maria Louisa. No decision is yet granted. So much for the Caston falsehood.

Your correspondent goes on to say that there is an act of Congress which, in criminal cases, gives the prisoner ten and the prosecution only two peremptory challenges, but that Judge McKean grants six to each side. Well, this looks rather badly, as put by your correspondent; but what are the facts, or, rather, what is the lawf It is simply this; In trials for crimes against the laws of the United States the statute gives the prisoner ten and the prosecution two peremptory challenges, but in trials for erimes against the laws of the Enrilory the statute gives each party six peremptory challenges, but in trials for erimes against the laws of the Enrilory the statute gives each party six peremptory challenges, but in trials for erimes against the laws of the Enrilory the statute gives each party six peremptory challenges, but in trials for erimes against the laws of the Enrilory the statute gives each party six peremptory challenges to a did the statute gives each party six peremptory challenges to the lying McKean in the Hawkin she was married to the defendant on the 3d day of October, 1866, and has a child by him, and that the defendant

A COTTON SHIP ON FIRE.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 31.-The cotton on board of the Spanish bark Clemintins, loading for Liverpool, was discovered to be on fire to-night, but was soon extinguished. The vessel is uninjured. The amount of the damage to the cargo is not yet known.

WASHINGTON.

STRONG PROTESTS AGAINST TARIFF REVISION-PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE NAVY—THE PENSION FRAUDS—LEGATE'S RECORD—PLANS FOR THE RELIEF OF COMMERCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1872. The Senate Committee on Finance was in session nearly all day, listening to the representatives of the salt and iron manufacturing interests. The former were represented by delegations, headed by Judge Comstock of Syracuse, and Mr. Fitzhugh of Michigan. These gentlemen are opposed to any reduction of the present tariff rates on sait, and showed that the cost of the production of that article is nearly equal to the market price The latter part of the day was occupied by the manufacturers of iron, who represented almost every important industry in which that metal is extensively used. They showed that while the price of labor, which enters so largely into all their products, has decreased but very little since the close of the war, the price of the manufactured article is now much less than it has been for years, thus reducing the profits realized from their business to a minimum. Any further reduction of the tariff would therefore, they think, be very disastrous to them. One of the strongest appeals made by these gentlemen was for stability. The uncertainty which results from propositions made in Congress every year or two, to reduce the tariff, they said, worked the greatest injury to their business, and they hoped that Congress would simply let them alone for a few years until they get their industry firmly established. The arguments of the iron manufacturers was of a very convincing character, and cannot fail to have some influence with the Committee. latter part of the day was occupied

There has been some misunderstanding in regard to the estimate of the Commissioner of Pensions of the mount of money lost to the Government by pension frauds. Col. Baker denies that he ever said that one courth of the money paid out for pensions is paid to fraudulent claimants. What he did say was he clieved that one-eighth of the applications pensions are tainted with fraud. When nanner in which these frauds are perpetrated is taken into consideration, it will be perfectly apparent that the Bureau in Washington is not to blame. of the surgeous appointed for the purpose of examining applicants. None but men of good character and high standing in their profession are appointed, and they make a sworn written report. If that report represents a man as wholly disabled, when he is not, the Commissioner has no way of knowing it unless some one calls his attention to it. Such cases as this are discovered every day, a hundred letters heing read daily in relation to them. All letters containing charges of fraud are referred to the proper division, and an agent sent to investigate each case at once. But the greatest frauds are in connection with the bonny land warrants, issued to soldiers of the war of 1812, and their beirs. The Commissioner thinks that at least half the applications to this class are fraudulent. The law admits parof evidence in these cases, and it has been the habit of disreputable lawyers to take the rolls of old militia companies, forge the entire evidence required by law, and then apply for the bounty land warrants. The only way to detect these frauds is to send an agent to ascertain if such witnesses actually exist, and so many frauds have been discovered that but few of these warrants are now issued. The Department is desirons of having these facts made public, and asks for more money to use in stopping the leaks.

The disposition of the House Naval Committee appears

The disposition of the House Naval Committee appears to be favorable to an immediate increase of the Navy by the building of new ships, and it is probable that the will soon report some measures for this purpose. bills are now before them, one authorizing the construction of ten steam sloops-of-war, at a cost of about \$3,000 000, and the other empowering the Secretary of the Navy to sell old vessels, engines, and other material, and appropriate the proceeds toward the construction our navy, and the critical character of our relations with Spain, has convinced many of the most prenomiced economists of the House that something ought to be done in mediately to increase the strength of our magazine

of Washington/Territory, was not backed by Senator Pomeroy, as reported, but by Senator Caldwell alone. The natter was arranged during the President's visit to Caldwell and Legate, his particular friend. since the investigation, in 1868, with regard to raising money to be used against gard to mising money to be used against imprachment, but as Legate was supported by a petition signed by all the State officers of Kansas, the Republican State Senators, and by many of the Republican members of the State House of Representatives, Pomercy told the President that he would not allow his personal feelings to cause him to oppose the nomination. A further examination of the proper above referred to shows conclusively one of two things, either that Legate, who was, in 1867, a special agent of the Post Office Department in Kansas and New-Mexico, came to Washington and agreed with Perry Fuller and Edminut Cooper to secure Senator Pomercy's vote against the impenchment of Andrew Johnson, and began operations for the purpose of carrying out his bargain, in which undertaking he failed, as there is no evidence that Senator Pomercy was ever approached on the subject, or else he perfured was ever approached on the subject, or else he perjured himself. In the words of the Coundisee, he was particeps in a corrupt enterprise, and, upon his own showing, a willing one. As to his recent connection with the purchase of legislative votes for Senator Caldwell, leading Kausas men say that there is no doubt of his guilt, if corruption is proved at all. He is a water personal friend of Caldwell, and worked hard for his election. It is, however, denied that he has left Kansas, as he does not assume his new office for several weeks.

The Secretary of the Treasury attended the meeting of the House Committee of Canada and the second of the treasury attended the meeting of

the House Committee on Commerce, to-day, and listened to the discussion by the memoers of the subject of aid to American commerce. The question of the wisdom of granting drawbacks in shipbuilding materials imported from foreign countries was fully considered, but no con-clusion was reached. It is doubtful if the Committee will report in favor of the drawback system. It is surrounded with so many difficulties that there is a disposition to abandon it, and attempt to agree upon a bil granting bounty at a fixed rate per tim, directly from the Treasury, to all vessels built in the United States to engage in foreign trade. The Protectionists in the the Treasury, to all vessels built in the United States to engage in foreign trade. The Protectionists in the House are naturally opposed to a drawback system, which is equivalent to a free trade in all shipbuilding materials, unless it is coupled with a provision for paying to builders, who use American materials, an amount of money from the Treasury equal to the drawback in the same materials imported. Without such a provision, they say that the business of the manufacturers of iron plates, enghes, and cordage for use in contraction of ships would be greatly injured, for nobody would buy articles from them which could be bought abroad for from 10 to 50 per cent less. The representatives of the ship-building interests much prefer Mr. Hule's drawback bill to anything else that may be proposed, and they are unwilling to hazard its passage by joining to it a saving clause for the benefit of American manufacturers, which they know would bring down upon it the opposition of the whole force of the Free Traders. They seek rather an alliance with the Free Traders, and, by a careful count, have reason to believe that the vote controlled by the New-England ship-building interest, added to that of the Democrats and Western Free-Trade Republicans, will make a majority of the House in favor of Mr. Hal'es bill, which they hope to get out of the Ways and Means Committee and pass. They do not appear to hope for any action on the part of the Commerce Committee that will suit them.

The Judiclary Committee of the Senate spendt its session, to-day, in considering a general bill to regulate the

sion, to-day, in considering a general bill to regulate the proceedings in U. S. Courts, which will soon be reported. The Miscellaneous Appropration bill has reached the Sen ate Committee, and is already under consideration. Few amendments have thus far been made, but as usual the Senate will insist upon making certain changes, in order that the bill may not pass as it came from the House. It will probably be reported back in two or three days.

The Senate Indian Committee, to-day, agreed upon the oill of Senator Pomerov for the settlers on the Osage lands in Kansas, which extends the time three months from the date of the passage of the bill in which the settlers are required to file a declaratory statement. The bill will be reported by Senator Harlan, with an amend-ment requiring the settlers to pay interest during the period of extension.

The Clayton Investigating Comusttee met to-day, and and before it A. K. Hartman, who was called at the request of Clayton. Hartman, two years ago, was Mayor f Little Rock, but, having been hostile to Clayton, was, by the latter's friends, impeached and suspended from office for malpraetices, Mr. Immediately thereafter, Hart man went before the Legislative Investigating Committee, and denied any knowledge of the fraud or violence charged by Clayton to have been committed at the elec-tion, but this morning Mr. Hartman was very positive that fraud and violence had been perpetrated. Hartman is now very friendly with Clayton, and was the latter's unsuccessful candidate for Mayor of Little Eock last Fall.

The Election Committee, in the Boles-Edwards case, postpone action for a few days, in order to allow him time to prepare a speech in his own defense. The report which is unanimous, idenies that even had the Committee received the State Supreme Court decision, and the report of the investigating Legislative Committee, upon which Mr. Cinyton based his giving the certificate to Edwards, as evidence, it would have been totally insufficient to have given Edwards the seat.

The House Civil Service Committee is still endeavoring to mature a bill to fix the salaries of committee cierks. They have spent all the time since their appointment upon this trifling matter, and have not yet reached the important Civil Service bill prepared by Mr. Willard of Vermont. Unless the Committee makes better program than hitherto, the close of the session will arrive before they will be able to report any measure of value. Over two-thirds of the soldiers' graves in the various

National cemeteries are marked only by a rude stake bearing a painted number, the numbers corresponding to the names being inscribed in a book in the office of the Superintendent in charge. Gen. Coburn has recently introduced a bill in the House to provide that every grave shall have a head-stone of marble or other durable material, inscribed with the name of the soldier, his regiment and State, and the date of his death.

It is rumored here to-day that Gen. Sickles has announced to the President his intention to resign his misthat his strong American attitude on the Cuban ques-tion has not been fully sustained by the Department of State.

A new means of manufacturing public opinion in the interest of the Administration has been resorted to. A package of several hundred copies of The New-York Times, of the issue of Jan. 22, containing an elaborate defense of Gen. Grant's appointments and his method of managing the Civil Service, is now in the Internal Revo-nue Bureau, whence it is understood the papers will be forwarded to Assessors, Collectors, and other Revenue officers in different parts of the country, for their infor-mation and for distribution.

A sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. Perry and Orr will go to Albany, on Friday, with Mr. Mullett, in order to investigate and report on the necessities of that city, and the kind of building required.

The charges and evidence before the House Judiclary Committee against Justice Field of the Supreme Court ented, and the members of the Committee regard the mestion with the gravest consideration. The developents continue, and it may be a week or more before a Committee will decide whether to recommend impeachment or dismiss the case. are not of the flimsy character they have been repre-

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH I

A dispatch was received at the Internal Revenue office o-day from Austin, Texas, which announces the sudden death at Corsicanno of Assistant Assessor Coyle Bagleys,

death at Corsicanno of Assistant Assessor Coyle Bagleys, on the 28th. The Department has reason to believe that there has been foul play, and await fuller particulars.

The total receipts from Internal Revenue resources for the month ending to-day were \$1,040,005.

The Committee of Territorial delegates held a regular meeting this morning. Mr. Garfield of Washington Territory called the particular attention of the delegates to the public land law which provides only for homesteads to actual settlers on the surveyed public lands, and referred to the injustice done to many of the settlers who had in good faith made locations upon unsurveyed lands, and who were afterward, when the land was surveyed, compelled to relinquish their houses and inprovements when happening to be within the scope of railroad and other land grants covering surveyed lands. Mr. Garfield's suggestion, that homestead bills be so amended that the date of settlement on unsurveyed lands may count after the survey as part of the period of five years actual occupation requisite toward establishing a homestead claim, was unanimously concurred in, and Messrs. Garfield, Claggett and Merritt were selected as a sub-committee of the delegates to confer with the Committees on the Territorioes, and on public lands upon the subject.

To fill a vacancy in the Post-Office Department caused

Committees on the Territories, the subject.

To fill a vacancy in the Post-Office Department caused by the resignation of a first-class clerk in the Money Order Division, 22 persons presented themselves and were examined, and of the three designated as most suitable, the Postmaster-General has appointed one to succeed to the vacancy.

BOUNTY AND BOUNTY LAND. THE BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS FOR THE BENEFIT OF SOLDIERS—GREAT COST OF EQUALIZING

BOUNTIES-PROBABILITY OF THE PASSAGE OF A LAND WARRANT BILL.

TROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—If there were no other signs, it would be easy to see that the Presidential election is approaching by the multitude of bills introluced in Congress to give money or land to soldiers of the late war. These measures emanate from both parties. The Democrats lead off in their introduction, and Mr. Holman, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Niblack, and half a dozen others got their bills in print before the Republicans steal from them the votes of the class of men upon whom they had always larsely relied. Then lowed a flood of bills from the Republican House. And thus the two parties, ever since the session began, have been rivaling each other in the nunificence of their proffers of bounty land and bounty money to the men who, seven years ago, took off their ms and went back to their farms and trades, proud that the country owed them any debt but gratitude The bills all went to the Military Committee, and were the money they would take from the Treasury if passed least generous measure of them all would cost \$132,000,000, taking every dollar of surplus from Mr. Boutwell's yaults, and obliging him to increase the public debt to make up the deficit. One bill asked for more than \$400,000,000.

\$100,00,000. The Committee, tecomposed mainly of new members, believing, as all new members do, that there are grievous wrongs to redress and that they are the chosen cham pions for the work, were disposed at first to think that the soldiers were entitled to more bounty, but the magnitude of these figures startled them. They find that there is no way to pay Peter without robbing Paul; in other is no way to pay Peter without robbing Paul; in other words, two or three hundred millions cannot be put into the pockets of the soldiers without being taken out of the pockets of the tax-payers, themselves soldiers in many cases. The first idea was that it would be a fine thing for the popularity of the Representative if he could go home and reti his soldier constituents that he had been instrumental in giving them each \$100 or \$200, but now the after thought comes—What would the tax-paying constituents say! How, would they relish being taxed to give gratuities to men who were paid off in full and discharged years ago! Then there is a further question. Do the soldiers themselves expect more bounty! There is very little evidence that they do. Of more than 2,000,000 who carried arms between 1861 and 1865, less than 600 have signed petitions to Congress asking for the

a few localities where they were probably circulated by claim agents.

The Republican members of the Committee feel, however, that they ought to report some measure for the benefit of the soliders, in view of the coming political campaign, for if they fail to do so the Democrats will tell the solidiers how much they wanted to do for them, but sould not because the Republican majority would not pass the bills they offered. It is probable that the bounty bills will be put away in the pigeon-holes of the Committee, and some measure agreed upon to give land warrants, as was done after the Mexican War. Such a bill would pass the House almost without question. There are serious objections that might be urged against it, but the House would trust the Senate to perceive these, and to have the courage to let the bill go by default, as did the bounty equalization bills passed in the XLith and XList Congresses. The chief objection, which must be at once apparent to every one, is that the soldiers would soil their warrants for triding sums to speculators who would get possession of all the best unsettled land in the West, holding it in large tracts for high prices, to the great detriment of the new States and Territories whose development would thus be seriously retarded. If a warrant for 160 acres were given to every soldier, as is proposed, the quantity of good farming land remaining for homestead settlement after seriously retarded. It a warrant to no heres were given to every soldier, as is proposed, the quantity of good farming land remaining for homestead settlement after the warrants were located would be very small. The benefit the soldiers would receive from their land war-rants would be inconsiderable—430 or 840 apiece, perhaps, while enormous profits would be gained by speculators.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31 .- In the United States and British Mixed Commission, to-day, in the case of Thomas Ward agt. the United States, No. 1, the follow

of Thomas Ward agt. the United States, No. 1, the following award was made:

Without expressing any opinion upon the effect to be given to the extence of Thomas Ward and Sarah Ward, the Commissioners are of the opinion that the receipts and vouchers given by acknowledged officers of the army at the time show that the obtion was taken from the claimant for the use of the United States. This we think sufficient, in the absence of all countervailing proof, to show the taking by the United States. Nothing appears to indicate that it was taken so esemier property, and the question of right so to take therefrom is not involved. It was taken nine days after the capture of Wilmington, N. C., by the United States, and the possession of the place was afterward continued in the United States. We are not, upon the facts before us, prepared to hold that at the time of the taking of the property, the place was esemiest ferritory. We agree, therefore, that the claimant is entitled to compensation for the property, the amount being the average value of cotton smally produced in that seighborhood, with interest at 5 per cent per annum until Jan. 31, 1373. We therefore award that the sum of 4620 44 be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of Her Britannis Majesty in respect to the claim of Thomas Ward. This award is payable in gold.

Majesty in respect to the claim of Thomas Ward. This award is payable in gold.

In the cases of George Adlam agt. The United States, No. 16: Francis Doyle agt, The United States, No. 46: David Robert agt. The United States, No. 47; and James Tongue agt. The United States, No. 47; and James Tongue agt. The United States, No. 47; and James Tongue agt. The United States, No. 47; and James Tongue agt. The Commission are of theigopinion that in the cases of George Adlam, David Robert, and James Tongue, the question is raised as to whether, in consequence of the claimants having declared their functions to become citizens of the United States, and to renounce their fallegiance to Her Britannic Majesty, they have ceased to be British subjects within the meaning of the treaty. We are of the opinion that notwithstanding the claimants having expressed this intention they will remain British subjects until the necessary formalities have been completed until to-morrow.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD BLOCKADE. OMAHA, Jan. 31. - Three eastward-bound rains on the Union Pacific Railroad arrived at Cheyome during last night. Some of the passengers, claim ing to have been 16 days on the road from Ogden, report that when they got through a drift the wind blew the snow back into the cuts and filled them up again. Re ports from Eawlins state that the wind is still blowing when they started west with snow-plows and a large force of men. A passenger train standing at sidney Sta-tion was run into by another passenger train to-day, and PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE UNPAID CLAIMS.

MORE MONSTROUS BILLS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE BOARD OF AUDIT.

AGAINST THE CITY AND COUNTY IN PREPARATION - ADDITIONAL LIST OF BILLS TO BE AUDITED - STRANGE CHARACTER OF SOME OF THEM - THE WATER-METER BILLS AND HOW THEY ARE EXPLAINED - A CHAP-TER FOR THE CAREFUL STUDY OF TAX-PAYERS.

The partial list published yesterday, exclusvely in THE TRIBUNE, of the unpaid claims against the which are to be passed upon by the new Board of Audit, attracted general attention and were carefully perused by citizens interested in the economic administration of affairs. It was re-marked that while citizens had grown indifferent to the repeated exposures of the past swindles of the Tammany Ring, and no longer read them in detail, they selzed with avidity any revelation of frauds likely to be attempted in the future. Many citizens called at This Tribune office and pointed out items in the accounts which they believed to be scandalously exorbitant charges, and others which they claimed to be intention ally fraudulent. Reporters of THE TRIBUNE were emtional fraud is established it will be exposed. Some of their reports are given by the reporters below; their investigations will continue, and taxpayers are invited to aid in the thorough examination of all these bills, and

the exposure of all of a fraudulent character.

Below are given additional lists of unpaid claims, both that these are not the fraudulent accounts which have already been published. These were paid. It will be the fault of the people if the Ring rogues get any more

of the like plunder.
In the list, as published yesterday, the claim of the Printers' Cooperative Association for printing for the Department of Finance, from Sept. 30 to Nov. 13, 1871. was put at \$71,135. This was erroneous. The amount should have been stated at \$135.

The bill of Frank E. Towle, amounting to \$310 59, for regulating and grading, curbing, guttering, and flagging First-ave., from Ninety-second-st. to One-hundred-and-ninth-st., published below, seems strange in view of the fact that no such improvements appear yet to exist, and the reporter is aware, from personal knowledge, that nothing has been done on that portion of the line of First-ave, other than the dumping of sufficient earth to warrant the belief that an extension of that avenue was proposed. How many more such instances can be enumerated it is impossible now to state, but it would be well for citizens interested to examine these bills for street improvements and learn how far work has pro-

gressed for which payment is demanded. The amounts claimed to be due on unpaid contracts are given aggregately, under the heading of statement

of unpaid requisitions.

Among other curious and significant claims in the list below will be found that of B. F. Brady "for engrossing a resolution complimentary to Assistant Alderman Riley.

A companion claim to this is that of E. H. Purdy & Co. for frame around the resolutions complimentary to the late Superintendent Jourdan, \$450."

Three items charged to the city, amounting to \$2,760, are set forth as being the expenses of the Tammany Hall reception of the exiled Fenians. The item of \$142 57 is charged by James Mead for news-

papers supplied, to whom is not said, from June 10 to July 29. This would amount to nearly \$1,710 84 yearly, and would buy daily about 120 copies of the most expensive newspapers. Two items appear for cleaning streets from August 2t to Oct. 2, 1871. One for "street-cleaning under contract," amounting to \$56,081 25; the other to the Street-Cleaning Association for \$86,000 making the total cost of street-

leaning during these three months the extraordinary sum of \$142,081 25. charges for the use of a "horse, wagon, and delivery

ook" during April, May, June, and July, 1871. Mr. Canary, at this rate, charges about \$63 per day.
THE NAVARRO WATER-METER.

Among the items published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, in the list of unpaid claims on file in the Auditing Bureau, was one of \$283,500, claimed by Mr. J. F. Navarro as due for 4,050 water-meters furnished by him to the Department of Public Works. Among the measures passed by Mr. Tweed's Legislature, in 1870, was one allowing the Commissioners of Public Works to select water-meters, and have them placed on all buildings where Croton water was used, dwelling-houses excepted. In July 1870, Mr. Tweed advertised for a trial of meters at the pipe-yard at the foot of Twenty-eighth-st and the trial continued from the 3d of October to the 23d of November. No public report was ever made conclusions reached, and the opinion of many unsuccess ful competitors is that the design of the trial was to make notes on the good points of the various instruments, in order to combine them and make a "Ring" machine Subsequent to the trial it is asserted that a new meter was presented, and, receiving a favorable report from the Chief Engineer, was patented as the "Moore meter," and adopted. It is customary for municipal authorities, in selecting meters, to place different varieties on trial for a year or more, making final choice of the one shown to be the best in most particulars. With the Ring meter nothing of the kind was done. After a trial of one day it was decided to be just the thing wanted, month later was patented, and soon afterward a contract was made between Mr. Tweed, Commis-sioner of Public Works, and Mr. Navarro, owner of the patent. Ten thousand were to be put up, for which property-owners would have had to pay \$70 each, and the costs of putting in place-a ilen on the property, securing payment. The contract with Mr. Navarro is on file in the Department of Public Works. It is dated August 22, 1871, and requires 10,000 water-meters to be furnished on or before July 1, 1872. They are to be made according to Patent No. 111,134, dated January 24, 1871-to be of the best quality of brass and best style of workmanship; the price to be paid is \$70 each meter. The contract was "signed and sealed in presence of Alex. Frear," and approved by Edward W. Tracy, Chief Engineer,

MR. NAVARRO'S STATEMENT.
A TRIBUNE reporter obtained the following statement rom Mr. Navarro, yesterday :

" The Moore meter was adopted by the city authorities in January, 1871. Only 4,050 have as yet been delivered. The manufacturing is done by the Hydrautic Machino Company, the officers of which are J. P. Navarro, President, and John Baird, Secretary. The meter was tested at the time of the three months' test in 1870. It has been stated that it was never tested, but this is not true. It was the last one invented and there was no patent on it at the time, but the record of its trial can be found in th Department of Public Works, and shows that it was subjected to the severest tests of any and met the approval of the examiners. Mr. Moore, the patentee, was an employ6 of mine. I owned some half dozen patents, some of my own invention. I have employe of mine. I owned some half dozen patents, some of my own invention. I have made a special study of the subject, and experimented at it at a heavy expense for two years. The trial of the meter lasted two or three days, a longer time than was given to the others. Some 70 were tried, from all parts of the United States, and some from Canada. Not half a dozen stood the test. It has not been adopted else where. I have been too busy here to attend to it elsewhere. I have been too busy here to attend to it elsewhere. Have had many applications, some even from Europe. The weight of my one-inch meter is about 55 pounds, all brass. It has a capacity of 56 gallons per minute. The price is less than the city has paid heretofore for an iron meter. It has been using meters for the last 15 years. The City of Boston are now paying 20 per cent more fer a meter of less capacity. The first time I ever met any of the Tweed Ring was at a meeting of the Whduct Board. I should probably never have had any personal business relations with them had not my meter been found the best. No politician has over been in terested in the Hydraulic Machine Company, of which I am President. It has only been in existence since Jan. I. 1871. I am willing to show all my books and papers. I consider it a perfectly fair and square business transaction. I never had any contract with the city belore. The most that has been said on this subject has been by inventors or owners of meters who are disappointed."

Mr. Navarro appeared very nervous on the subject, and intimated that the prefits of the business were n

and intimated that the profits of the business were n poor equivalent for the disagreeable notoriety he had

ARE THE OLD GAMES OF FORGERY STILL

GOING ON ! To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Your erroneous figures in this mornng's TRIBUNE, making our bill against the Finance De partment, from Sept. 30 to Nov. 13, 1871, the preposterous sum of \$71,155, may hurt us as applicants for the printing of the Common Council. When Mr. Green was made Controller we applied for a share of the public printing at his disposal, and he gave us a share. We challenge an inspection of our bills for that printing. Our entite account against the city, from Mr. Green's accession un-